

## SAMUEL CULLY & CO

### Ready Made Department.

The range of styles and variety of cloths in the tailor-made garments never before showed to such advantage the wonderful stides that have been made in the manufacture of ladies' tailor-made wear.

A jacket or suit that fits holds the secret of ease and grace. Not an ill-fitting garment in the whole stock—such is the secret of success in our cloak and suit department.

### Suit for \$12.

Ladies' suits made of all wool imported Monoco serges, body and sleeves of jackets lined with rhadame lining, skirt lined with percale, all seams are finished, velvet binding. As an example of our good values we offer them at \$12.

### Dress Skirts.

These garments come in large variety of cloths, prices and styles. Great care has been taken that they should hang just right; thus an important point of a well fitting skirt was secured. Prices range from 98c to \$20.

## SAMUEL CULLY & CO

### It's a Question of Honor

with us to sell Canned Goods, as well as Food Supplies, for just what we know them to be.

You cannot tell a absolutely what is inside of a can until you open it.

But every can in our large stock is sold with the plain understanding that if not just as represented you can get your money back. Quality counts first, price next. We have the largest stock to select from in the city.

### EGGS!

Well you can get the best of us, and they cost no more than those not as good.

Fine Eating Apples, New Maple Syrup and Bermuda Onions.

## MVN Braman.

12 STATE STREET.  
TELEPHONE 2-20.

## WE NEVER ADVERTISE

a thing we do not have. We never advertise a bargain if we cannot give you an unusual value for your money. Just now we offer exceptional inducements in

### Men's Clothing

AND

### Furnishings.

To make ready for new stock we will make up suits, overcoats and trousers, at about one-fourth less than real value. Same way with different lines of furnishings.

## P. J. BOLAND.

# PEACE ELEMENT MAY RULE.

## The Message Will Present to Congress Only Entire Facts of Negotiations.

### Pres. McKinley May Not Make Recommendations. Spanish Courage Stiffened by the Queen Regent. Pope Has Not Spoken.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Naval officers are figuring out the next move of the Spanish fleet. The news that the fleet had arrived at the Cape de Verde islands, over 2,000 miles east of Porto Rico, where it was reported on Friday it had arrived, was received with joy by the administration. The general feeling is that this will give the government at least two weeks more time to make preparations for the impending conflict. Then, too, these two weeks may bring Spain to terms and she may decide to accede to the demands of President McKinley.

Advices just received from Madrid state that it will be Wednesday at the very earliest before the fleet will be able to put in its coal and proceed. Whether it will then go to Porto Rico and in dangerous proximity to the United States is very much doubted. It is believed at the American legation at Madrid that the fleet has not yet (11 o'clock a. m.) been given its orders by the Spanish ministry.

The feeling among the most conservative at Madrid is more peaceful. They believe that Spain can meet the United States on grounds that will be satisfactory and that there will be no destruction from her national dignity. In other words they are inclined to think that Cuba is not worth fighting for, as her resources have been so much depleted.

The feeling here is that the next few days may bring a peaceful solution. The fact that the fleet went to Cape de Verde islands instead of Porto Rico is looked upon as an indication that Spain will back down. The feeling has gained ground that she is hanging off for money consideration to be offered her.

Spain not backing down, there is no doubt that the United States flying squadron will meet the Spanish fleet before it arrives at Porto Rico and either turn it back or demolish it. This event, it is believed, cannot possibly take place under two weeks as at the best it would take the fleet 10 or 12 days to make the run from Cape de Verde islands to Porto Rico.

Attitude of the Senate.

Washington, April 4.—There is a considerable element in the senate which is opposed to war except as a last resort, and there are several others who think there ought to be a delay of at least a week or 10 days before action is taken in congress in order to insure the safe landing of ships and war supplies now on their way to this country from Europe. The committee on foreign relations is not impressed with this line of reasoning, and the members urge that Spain is no better prepared for hostilities than are we. The members of this committee do not expect the president's message before Tuesday and they are prepared to wait until Wednesday.

Great pressure there might be a delay beyond that time, but a request for such delay would cause great resignation on the part of a majority of the committee. While desirous of giving the president all the time he may actually require for the preparation of his message, the members are impatient of the outside influence which is being exerted to hold them in check. This pressure is in the shape of letters and telegrams from people throughout the country who are opposed to a war policy, and with these the members are being flooded. "The writers," said a member of the committee, "generally ask us to maintain an honorable peace. Of course we all want an honorable peace, but the time has gone when that could be secured under existing circumstances in Cuba. We cannot allow our conduct to be controlled by such expressions."

Unless there should be a change in the committee's conclusions after the president shall have been heard from, the resolutions reported will recommend the recognition of Cuban independence, with a declaration of armed intervention to make independence practicable. They will also include the Maine explosion as one of the causes for this action.

Prayers for Spanish Success.

Madrid, April 4.—From all the pulpits in Madrid Sunday the priests read a letter from the bishop of the diocese announcing that he considered war to be imminent, and ordering prayers for the success of the Spanish arms. The majority of the newspapers regard war as inevitable. They think General Woodford has communicated a final answer to the government. The Liberal says: "It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States excepting the independence of Cuba, and we had better immediately and the uncertainty." Another paper asserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the southern states in case of war with Spain, and also because Spaniards are organizing in Mexico to invade the states lately wrested from the Mexican government." In conclusion it says that "it will not be all beer and skittles for the United States."

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, April 4.—The opinion almost universally held in Washington this afternoon by leading public men and diplomats is that the crisis will reach its climax tomorrow and that the question of war or peace will be determined in the next four days. Senators and representatives met and conferred all the morning about the gravity of the situation, and at the White House the president counseled with several members of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to congress. At the state, war and navy departments active work was going on and altogether it has been a morning of suppressed feeling.

No day has yet been announced when the message is to be sent to congress, and all that seems to be certain this afternoon is that it will go in tomorrow, or more probably Wednesday. It may perhaps be delayed until Thursday. In addition to the physical work of preparation and the complaints upon which the president expects to rest America's case with the world, there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations would welcome every hour's delay.

War material which we have ordered abroad is not yet shipped and the factories in this country, which are at work day and night making powder and projectiles, are anxious for delay. Some of the factories in Connecticut with contracts have telegraphed urging all the delay possible.

There is still a divergence of opinion as to what the president will recommend in his message. Indeed there seems to be still a question as to whether the president will make any specific recommendations. Some of his most intimate friends, however, assert emphatically that his recommendations will be specific and vigorous, and such that his party and the country would willingly follow where he points the way. One of these said this morning that the president in his strong desire for peace and his earnest hope that war might be avoided, was yielding somewhat to the sentiment of the leaders of his party and the country. He has not given up hope yet that hostilities may be averted.

Fleet Not at Porto Rico.

Madrid, April 4.—The torpedo fleet has reached the Cape de Verde islands, and is to remain there for the present. The fleet will be conveyed to Cuba by a squadron composed of the Emperor Charles V of 235 tons, the Alfonso XIII of 5000 tons, the Infanta Maria Teresa of 7000 tons, and the Cristobal Colon of 5400 tons. It has also been decided by the government to send the Viscaya and Almirante Quenda, both of 7000 tons, back to Havana. They will receive orders to this effect as soon as they sight Porto Rico.

A national subscription to strengthen the Spanish fleet will be organized by a royal decree, but the decree will not be published before a declaration of war. Officials frankly admit that the situation is delicate in the extreme. They consider war as being imminent, and it is popularly believed that President McKinley will address an ultimatum to Spain early next week.

All parties are offering aid to the government. Even the Carlist chiefs are presenting themselves to Premier Sagasta, proffering their services in the emergency. The newspapers are denouncing the bishop of Barcelona on account of the letter which he wrote proposing the abandonment of Cuba provided Spain's commercial and religious interests are guaranteed. Other bishops are calling on the government to resist the United States, and are offering money to aid the military and naval preparations.

Secured at a Bargain.

London, April 4.—A cruiser which Lieutenant Commander Colwell has purchased for the United States was built by the Thames Iron Works company for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chili, but the British government would not permit it to leave, on account of the neutrality law. The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the past year and modernized at an expense of \$125,000. The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret as Lieutenant Commander Colwell wanted to secure the cruiser at a good bargain. The price asked was \$400,000, but it is understood that she has been secured for about half that amount, after the owner had been given to understand that there was only a forlorn hope of selling her. The price paid is considerably below the cost of building.

When Lieutenant Commander Colwell raised the stars and stripes over the cruiser, which he did most informally and without his uniform, a crowd of English sailors on the wharves cheered heartily.

Princeton's President Preached.

Princeton, N. J., April 4.—President Patton conducted the preliminary devotional exercises in the university chapel service yesterday morning, and before reading the scripture lesson he addressed the student body as follows:

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Madrid, April 4.—Despite the efforts to work up patriotic enthusiasm, the public seems indifferent to the situation. Excepting among officials it is rarely discussed. Apparently the people are interested in the result of a big lottery just announced and the preparations for an extraordinary bull fight on Easter Sunday, at which celebrated toreadors from all parts of Spain will perform. The people do not wish war or, rather, they are indifferent, as they have always one in progress somewhere and do not regard a war with the United States as different from the others. The feeling that exists here exists also throughout the provinces.

Poulney Bigelow writes from Barcelona that, with two other Americans, he has just completed a bicycle tour from San Sebastian through Madrid to Alicante in Valencia, clean across the wildest part of the peninsula, and he says: "I found less jingoism in the whole trip than in one block of the New York Bowery."

The queen regent is taking a very active part in the negotiations and has thoroughly identified herself with the war section of the cabinet. Her attitude is much approved by the officials in the army and has undoubtedly strengthened the dynasty for the time being. Her majesty is reported to have told Senator Sagasta: "I received from my husband a heritage for our son, and will never agree to have that heritage curtailed."

### INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA

A Resolution Introduced This Afternoon by Congressman Grout of Vermont.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Mr. Grout (Republican, Vermont) this afternoon introduced the following joint resolution, recognizing the independence of the republic of Cuba and for other purposes: "Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives that the United States of America recognizes the republic of Cuba as a free and independent state. That the president is hereby authorized to expend out of the appropriations for national defense in the act approved March 9, 1898 a sum not exceeding \$500,000 to provide the non-combatant Cubans with relief from starvation; also necessary implements of agriculture and seeds for planting crops. Provided, that the relief herein authorized to non-combatant Cubans shall be extended only through duly authorized agents of the United States and to his end the President is authorized to request the co-operation of the proper officers of Spain in the island of Cuba." Mr. Grout said that he believed the President's message would go beyond a resolution of this kind.

### Will Recognize Cuban Independence.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—2:30 p. m.—A leading administration member of Congress after a conference at White House today said: "The message will go into Congress about Wednesday. The President has taken a firm and determined attitude and he means to carry out that policy to the letter. The President intends to recognize Cuban independence and may go further than that and propose intervention. This is his policy, and it will be disclosed in official action very shortly."

### Ordered to Purchase Ten Boats.

Washington, April 4.—The navy department today sent telegraphic orders to the auxiliary cruiser board at New York to purchase immediately ten vessels for the auxiliary navy. These boats are to be between 2,000 and 10,000 tons burden.

### The Pope Has Not Mediated.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—President McKinley announced today that there is no truth in the reported mediation of Pope Leo XIII in the Cuban incident, and said that he had no knowledge of it whatever. He says that he is hourly expecting a cablegram from Sagasta's government notifying this government of a formal proposition for an armistice with the insurgents.

Madrid, April 4.—Senator Sagasta expressed the hope that peaceful considerations would influence American politicians and declared that the pope's mediation is practically the last chance of averting war.

### War-Torn Drew a Hazer.

Waterville, Me., April 4.—Harry Wilbur, 21 years old, was captured Saturday night by Officer Simpson as he was in the act of removing the contents of a show case containing watches in George Barney's store. The officer made a flying leap through a glass in the store door. The man resisted, and drew a razor, but he was overpowered.

## A SECOND JOHNSTOWN

Water from a Lovee Overspreads an Illinois Town.

Only Meager Details of the Disaster Obtainable.

The Loss of Life Believed to Reach Into the Hundreds.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript.)

Evansville, Ind., April 4.—2:00 p. m.—Mayor Carney of Shawneetown appealed to congress today for aid of the destitute people of his stricken city. He says the town is absolutely destroyed, with not enough food in the town for one meal. He says 300 people are drowned, all the goods in the city are lost, and that the situation is distressing in the extreme. Two steamboats full of provisions were sent from here last night. The disaster came when people were all in their houses at supper. The stream 20 feet deep descended like a tidal wave, without a moment's warning.

Springfield, Ills., April 4.—Governor Tanner today received an appeal for help from Mayor Carney of Shawneetown. The governor sent two doctors to the scene and three thousand dollars in cash as his personal contributions for the sufferers. Large supplies of food and clothing were also sent in special trains.

(By The Associated Press.)

St. Louis, Ills., April 4.—A special from Girard, Ills., says: "A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ills., saying that at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water backed up for five miles and rushed down upon the city like a tidal wave. After the message was received, telephone and telegraph communication with Shawneetown was suddenly cut off, which tends to confirm the report. Nothing more has been learned."

At midnight the operator in the Long Distance Telephone company's office at Mount Vernon, Ind., informed the Associated Press that the estimate of the loss of life at Shawneetown was 200. Mount Vernon is but 30 miles from Shawneetown, and the information on which the estimate is based is believed to be reliable.

People from Mount Vernon and the surrounding country besieged the telephone and telegraph offices frantically for tidings from relatives and friends in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate list of the lost was possible, however, and the crowds stood all night before the bulletin boards on which were posted the meagre reports, being received.

Shawneetown has a population of about 2000 inhabitants and is situated on the west bank of the Ohio river. The streets were parallel with the river, the principal business street being but two blocks distant from the water. The level of the river is about 15 feet above the city, and the levee bank is about 20 feet thick. When the river is at its normal stage it is 1000 feet wide at this point. A tremendous pressure is brought to bear on the levee during freshets. Several years ago during a flood the streets were under two feet of water. The levee was strengthened and built up afterward.

### SIGNIFICANT WORDS OF SAGASTA.

Spain Still Open for Further Negotiations. Still Chance for Peace.

London, April 4.—The Madrid correspondent of a local paper was accorded an interview Sunday with the Spanish premier, Mr. Sagasta, on the situation as he looks upon it. The statesman considers that since he took office in October last he has done everything possible to satisfy the Cubans and to preserve good relations with the United States. Consequently he feels justified in contending that no responsibility for the present crisis, should it lead to a rupture, will rest with Spain. However, he does not believe that the last Spanish memorandum closes the door to further negotiations. Those who had conducted them, he said, had on both sides shown a disposition to promote cordial relations, and he only apprehended trouble from the pressure of the jingoes on the executive in Washington. The premier proceeded to say that his government had addressed a memorandum to the European powers, but had not officially taken steps to solicit their intervention.



SENOR SAGASTA.

"In our negotiations with the United States," continued Premier Sagasta, "we have used friendly and conciliatory language in explaining our views. Respecting the matters in dispute with regard to the Maine disaster, we said we considered the question to be one for diplomatic negotiation, and that if we and the United States found it impossible to come to an understanding on the conflicting opinions of the American and Spanish commissions as to the cause of the disaster, the matter then ought to be submitted to technical experts and to the arbitration of a naval or other power, who might be selected by mutual agreement between the two govern-

## Easter Opening Sale

Our Easter opening sale beginning today and lasting until Easter promises to be the trading event of the season in the purchase of men's and boys' apparel and especially the low price event of the season and that is what will be sure to interest all. Not at the end of the season when every one has bought and goods are old but with stock barely in the store and an immense assortment we ask you to have your pick at sale prices.

### Men's Attire

Including suits of latest design at 5 to \$10 and 7.50, 10 and \$12. Top Coats 6 to 20, sale prices 10 and 15. Men's hats, gloves and neckwear at popular prices all new for Easter and many genuine sale bargains.

### Boys' Apparel

Should come first in the dressing up for Easter for who does not like to see the wee boys dressed up? All wool suit ages 3 to 15, 1.50 to \$5 with extra value 2.50 to \$3.50. Waists, caps, neckwear, hosiery, etc., at popular prices. Every boy purchasing goods will receive an acceptable souvenir. Special confirmation suit \$3.50 for this sale. See our windows. Buy early in the week to avoid the crowds.

### C. H. Cutting & Co.

WHOLESALE RETAILERS—CUTTING CORNER.

## JUST THINK OF IT!

A new 7-1-8 octave, walnut case upright piano warranted five years, for \$180. No family that thinks of getting a piano should fail to look into this offering.

Leroy W. Davis, 37 Eagle St.

Up to date music store.

## Town Talk

It is the talk of the town that everyone goes where the crowd goes. And the FORCED SALE at The Ray Shoe Co.'s Store of HIGH GRADE GOODS was never offered before in this city and people should not miss an opportunity of their life time. Their stock will be sold out by April 1, as the store is leased to other parties. Come at once to

## The Ray Shoe Company.

OPPOSITE WILSON HOUSE.

### An Exceptional

## Building Lot on Holden Street,

FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES is offered at a very low figure. Right prices and right terms to the right party for desirable property on Glen avenue

### Harvey A. Gallup,

BOLAND BLOCK, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Every description of Insurance.

## INSURANCE of All Kinds.....

### Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agent

## Spring Lamb Opening.

We have just received the finest and most choice lot of native spring lambs ever brought to North Adams—from the farm of Senator Hickox of South Williamstown.

### Other Specialties:

MINT, LETTUCE, RADISHES, TOMATOES. Fresh Vegetables of all kinds. STRAWBERRIES, finest yet received of the crop of 1898.

### Butter and Eggs Headquarters.

Strictly fresh eggs 20 for 25c. 7 dozen for \$1.

BEST OF SERVICE. QUICK DELIVERY.

## Stockwell & Rosston,

22 Main Street.

## Ice of Tested Fidelity!

2,000 Tons of Ice from the Howland Pond at Zylonite.

To be sold this season by J. H. Orr & Co. Samples of this ice have been inspected by the State Board of Health and pronounced pure. It is reasonably free from snow. Arrangements for the summer's supply can be made now. Telephone 111-2 and your orders will get prompt, careful attention.

### J. H. ORR & CO.



# AT WILLIAMSTOWN

## Cemetery Enlargement—Another Wedding—The Students Shouted for War—A Successful Entertainment—Condition of the Reservoir.

### A Successful Entertainment

Green River grange held a very pleasant and successful entertainment Friday evening. An interesting feature was a debate on the question: Resolved, That woman suffrage would be beneficial to the country. The affirmative was supported by George W. Russell and Mrs. Laurie McDonald, the latter taking the place of Mrs. S. A. Hickox, who was sick, and the negative was championed by L. J. Gardner and Mrs. S. J. Kellogg. The arguments of all were clear and able, and Mrs. McDonald did exceptionally well for one who had not expected to take part and had to speak impromptu. The decision was in favor of the negative. Miss Maude Kellogg sang a solo in a manner that called out hearty applause, and a sugar eat followed, with dancing, games and general sociability. There was a large attendance and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyed.

### Cemetery Enlargement.

In accordance with the vote of the town land will be purchased at an early date for the enlargement of the east cemetery. The land was bargained for last year and the cemetery committee will soon procure the deeds. The total expense for land and improvements is not to exceed \$8,000. The plan is to fit up two-thirds of the new land and sell the lots, and to set aside one-third for such as are not able to buy. The lots to be sold will, it is expected, bring enough to pay for all the land and the improvements and the interest on the investment, so that ultimately the enlargement and improvements will cost the town nothing. This plan has worked well in other places and it is believed it will be equally satisfactory here.

### Shouted for War.

The students were out in large numbers Friday evening shouting for war. They were roused by the news concerning our troubles with Spain and made racket enough to indicate that hostilities had begun. It was a noisy demonstration and above the din could distinctly be heard the cry, "war! war!" The students halted at the houses of many of the professors and called for speeches, and in several instances the calls were responded to. It is said that a number of students announced their readiness to drop their books and take up arms in case of necessity, as was done by some during the war of the rebellion.

### Condition of the Reservoir.

C. G. Sanford, superintendent of the water works, visited the new reservoir the other day and found that it had withstood the winter well, although he thinks there is a leak in one of the banks. It is not serious, however, and Mr. Sanford thinks it will probably be stopped by the gradual accumulation of sediment in the bottom of the reservoir. While the snow has been going off the water of the Paul brook, which flows into the reservoir when needed, has been turned aside to avoid too much of an overflow.

### Another Wedding.

John Burbridge, who has been living on the Cold Spring road, and Mrs. Martha Lunsford of South Williamstown were married Saturday afternoon at 4.30 at the Methodist parsonage by Rev. Edward Wilson assisted by Rev. George P. Merrett, pastor of the Congregational church at South Williamstown. They took the 5 o'clock train west for a short wedding tour and on their return will begin housekeeping in this village. The good wishes of many friends are extended.

The drain leading from the basement of the Spring street school house became clogged a few days ago. The water was pumped out Saturday and the stoppage removed.

Mrs. C. G. Sanford has gone to Manchester, Vt., for a few days' visit with her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Botsford.

A sugar eat was held in the vestry of the Congregational church Saturday evening under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor society. It was a very pleasant occasion.

The pipe supplying B. H. Sherman's store and tenement houses on Main street with water burst the other day in the rear of E. B. Roberts' harness shop and made a bad matter of the yard. The break was repaired Saturday.

William Bartlett of New York city is working in James McIntosh's blacksmith shop.

A new piazza has been built on Dr. A. L. Perry's house.

Robert Walden has peas four inches high on his place on the Cold Spring road and hopes they will grow fast enough to keep their tops above the snow.

Rev. Marion Cole preached at the White Oaks church Sunday afternoon.

Many of the students left town Saturday for the Easter vacation and nearly all will be gone by Tuesday night except the baseball men, who will remain in town for practice.

The reception tendered to the senior class of the high school Friday evening by the juniors was attended by about 150 people.

The high school nine defeated the Williams freshmen in a game of baseball Friday afternoon by a score of 7 to 3.

Selectman L. C. Torrey has received from out-of-town friends a number of letters congratulating him on his reelection and the fact that his townsmen evidently repose great confidence in him.

Professor Livingston preached at the Congregational church in North Adams Sunday morning.

Rev. Theodore Sedgwick will assist in the holy week services at St. John's church in North Adams Wednesday.

At the Methodist church Sunday evening Rev. Edward Wilson prefaced his sermon with a few remarks on the Spanish trouble in which he emphasized the need of conservation and wise counsel. The

musical program included a solo, "The Palms," by Mrs. W. B. Clark.

An Easter concert will be given by the Methodist Sunday school next Sunday evening.

The work of transplanting trees, more or less of which is done every spring, has been begun.

J. A. Betters has moved from William Cummings' house near Cole avenue and Church street into the house on Cole avenue owned by the French church, and Henry Lamar has moved from A. E. Hall's house on Hall street into the house vacated by Mr. Betters.

Hopkins post has not made any arrangements for Memorial day as yet, but the subject will come up for consideration soon.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mather have returned from a southern trip. They visited Atlantic City and also spent some time at Lakewood, N. J., and in New York city. Mr. Mather says he enjoys New York better than any other city in the country. They were absent two months and the health of each was greatly benefited by the trip.

Henry Boney has taken a position in A. E. Hall's store. He is the son of Joseph Boney, who has worked in the store for many years.

E. B. Noel has painted the room in which he will have his office and will have the office all settled and ready for business this week.

Mrs. James White and daughter are preparing to move to Boston. Professor Morton, who bought Mrs. White's place some time ago, will soon occupy the house.

### Williamstown Town Talk.

The spring opening at Wells' millinery store will occur Wednesday and Thursday, April 6 and 7. All ladies are hereby invited. No cards will be sent out. d4a3

### Pyrocura.

An absolute cure for piles. A home remedy, endorsed by home people. North Adams druggists sell it.

### Beauty Is Blood Clean.

Clean blood means a clear skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic, clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin today to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

\*The Orient blyde made by the Waltham Manufacturing Co. is meeting with a great sale here. Its beautiful and symmetrical lines and fine finish is fully appreciated. It is safe to predict that the Orient will be in the majority this year.

To Cure Headache in 15 Minutes. Take Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache. All druggists.

Don't forget Satty's fresh roasted peas.

### ONTARIO GOLDFIELDS.

What Has Been Done in the Rainy River District.

### [Special Correspondence.]

DULUTH, March 31.—Phenomenal progress marked the goldfields in the Rainy river district of western Ontario during the last year. The genuineness and permanence of the ore bodies were fully established and a front rank in bullion production is now only a question of time and capital.

These goldfields as prospecting up to date cover a territory 850 miles long and from 60 to 100 in width. They extend from Port Arthur on Lake Superior westward to the Manitoba line and from the international boundary to the C. P. R. and on northward, presumably clear to Hudson bay.

Mining men divide the geographical district of Rainy river into the following mining districts: Lake of the Woods, Lower Seine river, Manitou lake, Lake Minnetakie and Sawbill lake. The gold bearing belt is traced clear through to the Atlantic coast by the Jackfish bay and Michipicoten districts and the goldfields of Nova Scotia.

The ores are chiefly quartz, highly free milling and impregnated with iron and copper pyrites, zinc blende and galena. The average of the product per ton of the eight principal mining districts of the world is \$7 in gold. The average per ton for western Ontario in 1896 was \$9.16 per ton. The bullion output for 1896 was \$121,848, an increase of 250 per cent over 1895. The official figures for 1897 are not yet obtainable, but for the last three months of that year the bullion output was at the rate of \$400,000 per annum. Conservative estimates for 1898 place the output at \$750,000, but excellent authorities are confident it will reach the \$1,000,000 mark.

At the beginning of 1897 only one mill was regularly running night and day and that was the Sultana, with ten stamps, at Rat Portage. At the close of the year there were 240 stamps. It is ascertained that this year 800 stamps will be dropping night and day between Port Arthur and the Manitoba boundary. Excellent authorities say it would not surprise them to see 600 stamps in place and working steadily except in a few cases where there is not ample development. Lack of that up to date has handicapped several mills.

The Sultana mine, eight miles from Rat Portage, is the pioneer. It has a new 80 stamp mill pounding night and day on \$15 ore. The mine has 1,200 feet of development and the main shaft is down 885 feet. Stopping is now being won on an ore body 50 feet wide. An offer of \$1,600,000 for this property was refused by the owner, John F. Caldwell of Winnipeg, last fall. The bullion product is about \$80,000 per week.

The Mikado, on Shoal lake, about 50 miles from Rat Portage, is a wonder. A year ago last August a mill test of less than 300 tons gave bullion valued at \$15,000. This last August the first run of 16 days with 30 stamps, on 800 tons of rock, 100 tons of which were barren, gave \$16,000. The second run yielded \$1,000 per day and now the mill turns out from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per week of six days. The first year of operation will pay for the entire investment and 100 per cent on the capital stock.

The Ottawa Milling and Mining company started up the Keewatin reduction works Jan. 1. This is a custom mill and the 20 stamps will be increased to 80 as soon as business permits. One will be bargained on the Lake of the Woods to the mill and the management claims that with its water power it can pay cost of barging and then treat the ore more cheaply than the mines having their own mills. Several mines will treat all their ore at this mill and claim holders can make development work pay all or a part of itself and require no heavy capital.

The Regina mine, 45 miles from Rat Portage, is down 400 feet in 7 feet of ore that runs from \$10 to \$18 in gold.

The Foley mine on Shoal lake in the Lower Seine river district has 1,200 feet of development, a 18 drill air compressor plant and a 30 stamp mill. The main shaft is down 350 feet in 8 feet of \$10 ore. The location has 30 veins, some of them much richer than the one the most worked.

The Olive mine on Little Turtle lake in this district has a narrow vein, but the ore runs from \$45 to \$60 per ton. A two stamp mill will first be installed there out enough bullion to pay for the entire investment.

The Hammond gold reef in the Sawbill district rivals the Homestake and Alaska Treadwell. There is a mammoth ore body of altered granite 500 feet wide, carrying from \$6 to \$12 per ton in gold. A ten stamp mill will have its capacity increased to 60 stamps this spring.

The Sawbill mine in the same district has over 800 feet of development and a main shaft 225 feet deep. The vein at the surface is 3 1/2 feet wide, but in one drift on the bottom level widens out to 7 feet. An increase in width and gold values with depth is a characteristic of veins in the Rainy river district. This ore is a white quartz, carrying iron and copper pyrites, visible gold and is highly free milling. The latest report states that 93 per cent of the gold is being saved by amalgamation and that the concentrates hardly amount to enough to pay for saving. The ore runs from \$10 to \$15 in gold per ton, and the stamp capacity of this mill will be doubled at once.

### JOHN L. MORRISON.

#### In the Doldrums.

In the days before steam power was used to drive ships through every ocean in all sorts of weather one of the most terrible things that could befall the poor sailors was to be becalmed in the doldrums. This was the name given to a narrow belt of the globe within 200 or 800 miles of the equator. In this region the strangest kind of weather is found. Sometimes thunderstorms and squalls prevail, but at other times and perhaps oftener long spells occur in which there is hardly a breath of air. The heat grows suffocating, and in the olden days, when the drinking water failed, crews had to take to their boats to try for the nearest land or perish of thirst and madness. Happily those dreadful experiences went out with the introduction of steam engines, but they still live in the phrase "in the doldrums" which one meets with now and again in books and newspapers, and which means "in low spirits."

#### Something About War.

To some of the boys whom the war-like talk has set to thinking about going to the front and winning glory on the scarlet field the New York Herald says that the boy doesn't think of the "death shots." Even if he does go so far as to picture a glorious death he does not picture himself as left lying in the mud and filth, shot in some disagreeable and lingering way, perishing with thirst and unable to protect himself from the millions of mosquitoes and swamp flies that madden him with their poisonous sting. This is not a brilliant situation, and the chances in favor of it are very large. There is really no place in the ordinary war for a boy of 16.

#### The Cuckoo Clock.

On the nursery mantelpiece it stands. It has queer little figures and short, fat hands. Father brought it from Switzerland long ago, and it keeps the very best time, you know.

And whenever the cuckoo clock strikes the hour.

Be it sunshine or be it shower, Out jumps the little bird every time, And "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" clear goes the chime.

And sometimes at night, when suddenly I wake from a curious dream, maybe, I hear the clock against the wall Out of the lonely darkness call.

The cuckoo himself I cannot see, But he bears me cheerful company, And ere he can repeat his strain I doze and fall asleep again.

#### The First Books Lincoln Read.

The only reading books in his father's library were "Esop's Fables," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and the Bible. These he read again and again. He then borrowed of the neighbors far and near, securing in this way Ramsay's "Life of Washington," "Henny's "Life of Washington," "Life of Henry Clay" and a few other books. After working all day he read by the light of a fire in the old fireplace. Hearing that a grammar was owned by a man who lived over seven miles away, he walked to the place that very evening, succeeded in borrowing the book and in a short time mastered its principles.

It's Near Enough to Spring.

to be thinking of your spring clothes. If you had any left over from last year, now is the time to get them out, look them over to see what they need in the way of cleaning and repairing, and bring them in so that they may be ready when you want them. We are experts in our line and can make old clothes that you have given up as hopeless look almost like new.

GEORGE H. PAIR, 3 Bank St.

The Adams National Bank

INCORPORATED 1882. Reorganized 1885.

Capital \$500,000. Surplus, Undivided Profits \$500,000.

W. W. BRAYTON, President. A. C. HOUGHTON, Vice-President. E. S. WILKINSON, Cashier.

Directors: S. W. BRAYTON, A. C. HOUGHTON, E. S. WILKINSON, W. A. WHITAKER, HON. GEORGE T. LAWRENCE, W. A. GALLUP, W. G. CADY, G. W. CHASE, H. W. CHASE.

Accounts and collections solicited.

### SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Berkshire ss. Petition of George A. Hastings, of North Adams, in said County, for settlement of title to land under the provisions of Chapter 237 of the Acts of 1882.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court sitting in and for the County of Berkshire: Respectfully represents your petitioner, George A. Hastings, of said North Adams, that he is the owner in fee of a certain tract or parcel of land situated on the west side of the Prospect street in said North Adams, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the West side of said Prospect street at the north-east corner of Oliver and Lewis, and thence running westerly along the north line of land of said Lewis, to land of one Phillips, formerly owned by one Nathaniel Daltrey, thence running northerly along the East line of land of said Phillips to land of Lester M. Hayden, thence running easterly along the South line of land of said Hayden to said Prospect street; and thence running southerly along said Prospect street to the place of beginning, and being the same premises described and conveyed by deed of George Millard to Amanda M. Clark, which deed is dated September 25th, 1885, and recorded in the Northern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, in book 104 on page 483, and to which deed and the record thereof reference may be had for a more particular description of said premises.

The title of said land is encumbered by a certain undischarged mortgage from Amanda M. Clark to George Millard, dated September 25th, 1885, and recorded in the Northern Berkshire Registry of Deeds, in book 104 on page 483. Said mortgage was given on condition that the mortgagee therein named should pay to said mortgagee the sum of one hundred dollars and interest thereon; and that the mortgagee should pay said amount and interest thereon to be paid in one year from date of said mortgage; and the balance of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest thereon to be paid in two years from date of said mortgage.

The said mortgage, Amanda M. Clark, was the owner of said premises and was in possession thereof at the time of the giving of said mortgage, and the mortgage remained uninterrupted and continuous possession thereof until December 1st A. D. 1886, at which last mentioned date she conveyed to your petitioner said premises by deed, and the mortgage remained uninterrupted and continuous possession of said premises from the date of said conveyance until the present time.

Your petitioner further says that the debt and interest secured by said mortgage has long since been paid in full by said mortgagee, and was in fact paid at or about the dates specified in the condition of said mortgage as above set forth, but the parties thereto neglected to have the same discharged of record, and said record still remains a cloud upon the title to said premises to the great detriment and damage of your said petitioner.

The time limited in said mortgage for the full performance of its conditions was September 25th A. D. 1887; the said mortgagee and those having her estate in said premises, have been in uninterrupted and continuous possession of said premises for more than twenty years since said mortgage was given, and no payment on account of the debt or interest secured by said mortgage, has been made, or any other act in recognition of its existence as a valid mortgage has been done within said twenty years.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that after notice to all persons interested, by publication or otherwise as the Court may order, a decree may be entered which shall set aside the facts as herein alleged, and the findings of the Court in accordance therewith, to the end that said decree may be duly recorded in the said Registry of Deeds, as provided by Chapter 237 of the Acts of 1882, and that there after no action shall be brought by any person to enforce a title under said mortgage.

GEORGE A. HASTINGS.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. Supreme Judicial Court. Berkshire ss. March 10, 1898.

Upon the foregoing petition—Ordered, that the petitioner notify all persons interested in the subject matter of said petition, to appear at the Clerk's office of the Supreme Judicial Court at Pittsfield, in and for the County of Berkshire, on the first Monday of June, next, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of this order thereon, to be published in the North Adams Transcript, a newspaper printed in North Adams in said County once in a week, three weeks successively, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the first Monday of June next; that they may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy. FRANK H. CANDE, Clerk.

THE OLD POINT COMPANY'S EXPRESS STEAMERS

"Princess Anne," "Yorktown" and "Jamestown" offer

business men, pleasure seekers and visitors

OLD POINT COMFORT

a most expeditious route, reaching Norfolk at 10.30 a. m., giving a whole day in Norfolk.

AND

NORFOLK

and with boats for Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C., and all connecting lines.

VA.

For further information apply to OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

Pier 26, North River, New York

W. L. GUILLAUDEN, Vice-Pres. & Traffic Manager.

WHITE.

FOREHAND buying will save you money in one year than painful pinching will in five. If you have needs in Table Silver, Clocks, Sterling Silver, etc., you have the opportunity to get them at almost your own price—below cost in some cases. Spring "Clearing-Out" the reason.

JEWELER

80 MAIN ST.

## The A. J. Houghton Co.'s B-O-C-K Beer,

In Half and Quarter Barrels and in Cases will be ready for delivery

SATURDAY, APRIL 2,

—AT—

T. MULGARE & CO'S 28 Marshall Street.

Film Camera

Makes a square picture 3 1/2 inches. Capacity 12 shots; every one a bull's-eye. Photos finished from this instrument are most faultless. The price is

\$5.00.

Load or unload in daylight. Make your portraits day or night. Is made well, has excellent lens, safety shutter. Made by the world-renowned firm of Eastman. It weighs only 19 ounces and it's a successful Picture-taker for a Y.

Fountain, BANK STREET.

Call for Catalogue.

Don't Throw Away Your Old Ostrich Feathers

No matter what colors they are but bring them to us and have them dyed, curled and made over to latest styles by expert dyer and curler. You may want them for your HATS. So bring them at the earliest opportunity. Does your Boa require repairing, dyeing or curling? Then bring it along and we guarantee to make it look like new. While feathers cleaned and curled. Prices moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Miss F. L. Holloway Davenport block Next to Dr. Davenport's office. 30 Main Street. Branch, 2 Liberty Street, Adams.

Public Stenographer

Miss Harriet A. Benton. Office, No. 3 Bank Street. Telephone 239-13.

Pyrocura

Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocura--

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefitted. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURA is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

Read What Others Say of It.

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 12, 1898.

The Pyrocura Co.

Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I speak of the great virtues of PYROCURA. I have used one bottle of it and found relief that neither doctors nor other medicines had given me from an aggravated case of piles. I should be very sorry to be without it. For burns and flesh wounds it has proved most efficacious, and I take great pleasure in recommending it to the general public.

Yours truly, FAYETTE NICHOLS.

STAMFORD, Vt., Feb. 23, 1898.

Messrs. Houghton & Wilmarth.

Gentlemen: In the few months that PYROCURA has been among our family remedies it has more than once brought speedy relief to our children after other remedies have failed to relieve catarrhal affections and annoying coughs resulting from colds. We simply barked the parts affected. A neighbor suffering from piles to whom we gave PYROCURA reported immediate relief. It was with pleasure that I give this unsolicited testimonial to the merits of PYROCURA.

F. O. WINANS, Pastor of the Stamford M. E. Church.

Fo Sale at

NORTH ADAMS: Wilson House Drug Store, Rice's Drug Store and Hastings' Drug Store. ADAMS: Thompson's, Mole's and Riley's Drug Stores. WILLIAMSTOWN: Severance's and Chamber's Drug Stores, and A. E. Hall's Store. NORTH POWNAL: S. L. Smith's Store. WILMINGTON: Ware's Store C. H. Parmelee.

The Pyrocura Co.

North Adams, Mass.

## Steam Carpet Cleaning

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at short notice. Try our STEAMING PROCESS—it makes them look like new. Old carpets remodeled. Custom Laundry and Bed Renovating a specialty.

W. R. CLARK & SON.

5 Brooklyn St. Telephone 104-4. Orders left at Blanchard's Dye House 24½ St. will get prompt attention.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular meetings of the Board of Health will be held at their office in City Hall every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Office hours of the Agent of the Board of Health from 10.30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1.30 until 3 p. m.

Wm. H. Bennett, Fire Insurance Agency...

Adams Nat Bank Bldg North Adams, Mass. AGENTS FOR

Green Ins Co of America, Hartford, Ct. Connecticut Fire Ins Co, New York, N.Y. Manchester Fire Assurance Co, Milwaukee, Wis. Northwestern Nat Ins Co, Chicago, Ill. Prussian National Ins Co, Germany.

Boston & Albany Railroad.

Trains leave North Adams daily except Sunday, for Pittsfield and intermediate stations at 6.20, 9.25 a.m., 12.10, 2.00, 6.00 p.m. Connecting at Pittsfield with Western, Vermont, and Worcester, and Boston, also for New York, Albany, and the West. Time-tables and further particulars may be had of

G. S. PATRICK, Ticket Agent, North Adams, Mass.

A. S. HANSON, G. P. A. Boston, Mass.

NOTICE.

The Commissioner of Public Works will be at his office each week day from 1.30 to 3 p. m. J. H. BRIGH, Commissioner of Public Works

Public Stenographer







## The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sunday) at four o'clock; 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$1 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning, \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE  
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
O. E. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.

FROM  
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record of an article like this the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

"WE HOLD THE WESTERN GATEWAY."

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 4, '98.

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

## A Talk on Advertising.

MONDAY, April 4, 1898.  
Begin lifting a light weight the first day, and add a little to it each day thereafter, and you can soon lift what would seem ten times too heavy when you started. Begin advertising a little at a time, gradually increase it, and you will soon have capital enough to enable you to advertise extensively.

## IN THE SHADOW OF WAR.

The Spanish crisis nears its climax. By Wednesday it is thought that it will certainly be reached. While the chances are very much in favor of war, the chances for a peaceable outcome are by no means to be overlooked. The most important event that has transpired since Saturday is the fact that the Spanish fleet has moved to Cape Verde Islands instead of Porto Rico as was reported. This is taken to indicate an indecisive and uncertain attitude upon the part of Spain. Whether the fleet proceeds thence to Porto Rico a few days will determine. At the best the first naval engagement is two weeks distant. Under the present conditions the fleet will never be allowed to reach Porto Rico.  
Meanwhile the greatest pressure is being brought to bear upon both this country and Spain to avert hostilities. War cannot be avoided unless Spain recedes from her position. The stand of the United States for a cessation of hostilities in Cuba and the independence of the island will be maintained at all hazards. It is Spain's move or her last sovereignty in the western ocean will be crushed. The outcome in any event will be the same. It is simply Spain's choice as to how it will be done, whether by force or voluntarily. And Spain must decide at once.

## THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

In spite of foreign conditions since the destruction of the Maine, Dun's Review says that failures in the past three months are smaller than in the first quarter of any year since 1893. The ratio of defaulted liabilities to payments through clearing houses has been the smallest since 1881. The average of liabilities per firm in business has been the smallest since 1880, and the average of liabilities per failure has been lower than ever before. Rates for money have advanced, and the 6 per cent. which used to be the ruling rate in active times again prevails.

It is admitted that unliquidated merchandise balances against Europe were far larger than bankers had expected, and March exports from New York 30 per cent. larger than last year, in spite of 8 per cent. increase in imports here, indicate a further merchandise balance of about \$23,000,000 for that month.

The output of breadstuffs continues. For the past five weeks from both coasts the exports have been 16,592,917 bushels, against 8,226,256 last year. Wheat has declined slightly, but corn has advanced one-quarter cent for the week. Cotton has advanced an eighth, because of the idea that production may be reduced, although receipts from plantations thus far have been greater by about 700,000 bales than in 1895. At the three chief markets wool sales have been only 1,466,500 pounds for the week, and about a fifth of last year's for the quarter. Prices of wool are in all markets only nominal.  
The demand for boots and shoes continues, and shipments have been 10 per cent. larger for March, but after the extraordinary buying of late, the new orders are limited. Leather is in very small demand, and hides at Chicago have declined about 8 per cent. on the average. Bradstreet's says that bank clearings for March were over one-third in advance of last year.

And the flotilla twenty hundred miles away.

April, as the first chapter of spring, starts out a little uninteresting, but we will have to wade through it.  
War with Spain would of course cut off our supply of Castile soap, but while there's Yankee resourcefulness there'll be "Castile" soap.

What will be the most surprising after it is all over will be that the President could hold them in check after all the office had been distributed.

It transpires that the President divulged his policy only to those congressmen who did not take it upon themselves to drop in and tell him what his policy ought to be.

Congressman Lawrence says he believes it the duty of a new member to keep out, and for his first term to study conditions and needs. But Mr. Lawrence has brains enough to entitle him to jump right in and make himself felt; his modesty, though refreshing for its rarity, is really not demanded. —Boston Traveler

Editor Brann, of that disreputable publication, Brann's Iconoclast, is dead of his wounds in his Friday's encounter with Davis in which the latter was also killed. Brann had heretofore escaped with only slight bullet wounds, frequent horse-whippings and tar and feathers. But his great good luck finally deserted him. The American public is too decent to stand coarse and obscene publications very long.

There is a good man at the helm of the ship of state. It is a good thing that is. He knows his course perfectly and the danger to be encountered. The ship is being carefully steered. There are passengers and landlubbers aboard who murmur. Some of them think they know better how to guide the craft than the man at the tiller. They mutter, these fellows do who never were at sea before, and tell the steersman to alter his course. But he has his eye on the compass; he has clearly in mind the position of the ship; the chart upon which he depends is perfectly trustworthy. The piloting of the vessel has been entrusted to him, and he has the ability and the determination to do his duty properly. The dizzy passengers keep up an outcry, but the man at the helm knows what is best and serenely steers a perfect course. The ship will strike no rocks nor slow down because of fogs.

It is announced that the Central Labor union will make a move in the common council at its meeting on Tuesday evening toward adopting eight hours as the schedule of a day's work in municipal affairs. This is perfectly commendable, proper and right. But when it is announced that an effort will be made to suspend the rules governing that body and place the resolution or the ordinance on its immediate passage, the wisdom of this move is open to question. It is the rule with that body and other legislative bodies to refer all measures to a proper committee for committee examination and report. Thus is the wise procedure. The measure proposed by the Central Labor union is worthy of careful consideration, and can stand deliberate investigation. Our friends of the union will make friends for their measure by letting it take the customary course in the common council. Any effort to rush a measure, however commendable the motive, breeds opposition and suspicion.

## WASHINGTON IS SAFE.

The Spaniards Cannot Capture the National Capital.

## HER DEFENSES IMPREGNABLE.

No Repetition of the Scenes of 1814 Is Possible Now—Submarine Mines in the Potomac—The Defenses Recently Constructed—Our Preparations for War.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[Special].—The national capital is safe against Spanish attack. There will be no repetition of the scenes of 1814, when foreign soldiers camped in the American statehouse and gutted the residence of our presidents. Washington's best defense is in its geographical position, many miles inland. The Potomac is navigable for medium sized naval vessels, but its channel is narrow and tortuous, and no enemy will hazard his ships on a desperate voyage to attack Washington. In all probabilities they would be caught in a trap and never be able to get out. American ingenuity would find the way to destroy them before they could regain the ocean.

But Washington has other defenses. Opposite the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon is a fort named after the first president. It is of modern construction, occupying a commanding hilltop, and its guns sweeping for many miles up and down the river. Here there are 10 inch rifles which could be depended upon to sink any vessel that came within range. There are also some 15 inch guns of the old pattern, and they are still capable of working tremendous havoc. Fort Sheridan, a short distance toward Washington from Mount Vernon, is also equipped with modern guns.

Submarine Mines.  
In the Potomac, at safe distance from the Capital City, is a plant of 11 submarine mines, each torpedo containing 500 pounds of high explosives. The exact location of these mines is a well kept government secret, but it is known that they are planted in a narrow channel which the enemy's fleet would be compelled to keep in for depth of water. No Spanish warships will ever pass this plant of explosives. If they get that far, they will meet there the fate which overtook the Maine in Havana harbor.

Those mines were but recently placed in position, and what has been done here has been done at every seaport along the Atlantic coast. Both by land and sea the United States is now ready to meet the Spanish attacks. In the last two months war was waged in the Philippines, and a completed a large part of the work which should have been attended to years ago and would have been attended to had congress given the department the money. Wonders have been accomplished in the last 30 days, or since the \$50,000,000 appropriation bill was passed by congress. Naval and military authorities tell me no other nation in the world ever achieved so

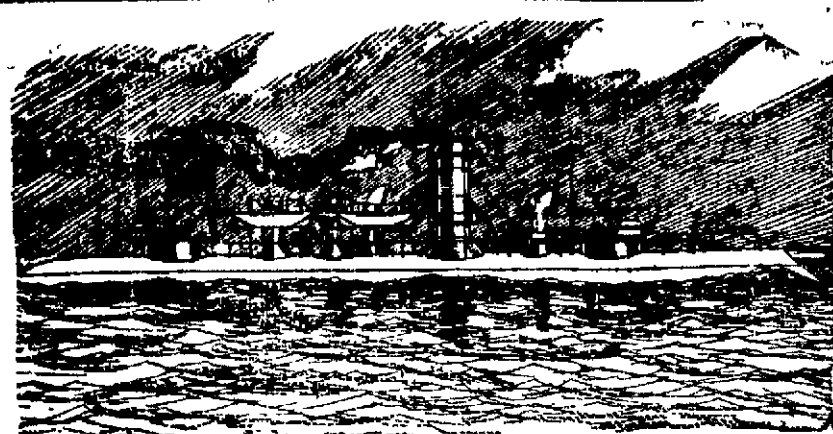
## A Peculiar Case

But it Was Due to Bad Blood and Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured It—Swollen Limbs—Bowel Trouble.

"I was taken with typhus fever and chronic diarrhoea. My limbs and feet swelled to my body. I had no appetite. I remained in this condition two months or more and was told my disease was drooping and that nothing could be done to cure me. Soon after this I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it only a few days there was a change in my condition. The bowel trouble was better, my appetite was coming back and the swelling was going down. After taking half a dozen bottles the swelling had almost entirely disappeared. I am now able to work and cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla which has done me so much good." P. P. GRAY, Otis, Mass. Be sure to get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. 50¢ per bottle. Hood's Pills do not cause pain or grip. All druggists, 25 cents.



THE RAM KATAHDIN.

The Katahdin is a naval novelty. She is simply designed to ram a hole in an enemy's ship. She is 250 feet long, has a speed of 15 knots and is protected by six inches of armor. Her bow is a great ram of steel. She carries 50 officers and 91 men and cost \$980,000.

Recent Preparations.

A month ago, had Spain attacked us then, she would have found us all prepared for war. Our coast defenses were not manned, and there were not enough skilled men to work the big guns. Now the guns are in place all along the coast, and the men are there trained to operate them to best advantage. Thirty days ago our naval vessels were short of powder and projectiles. Then the majority of the ships could not have fired more than two or three rounds. Now their magazines are full. Thousands of tons of ammunition have been procured, a large number of guns were bought in Europe, four ships were purchased in foreign yards and 8,000 men have been enlisted.

This is rapid progress on a big scale, but it measures only a part of what has been accomplished. A month or more ago I informed the readers of your paper of the preparations for war that had then been made. Our government has been re-harmed. It has been at work for many months. It was early determined by the officials of the administration that they would not be caught napping. The greatest activity, of course, has been in the last 30 days, but it had not been for the prudent forethought which brought our ships home from foreign stations and which hastened work on all vessels out of commission the efforts of the last month could not have been so effective.

The resources of the country have been drawn on in sweeping fashion. Not only have revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders been turned over to the navy department, for use as dispatch boats, but the government has purchased 13 fast tugs, five or six yachts and three torpedo boats. All of these are now available, and the greater part of them are today attached to one of the big fleets, either at Key West or Hampton Roads, or will be at their post within a day or two.

## The Navy.

Our navy is now stronger than it ever was before. Not even in the days of the civil war did it possess so much effectiveness, though it was then composed of a greater number of ships. The only part of the world where we have ships, save within striking distance of Cuba or along our own coasts, is on the Asiatic station, where it seems only prudent to keep a fleet of reasonable power. All our ships, as I informed you weeks ago, have been withdrawn from the Mediterranean, where they were no longer needed, and are now on the Armenian troubles and where they might have been caught in a trap by the fleets of the enemy. The only station from which ships have not been drawn is the Asiatic, and one factor there was the great distance—some 15,000 miles of seaming.

Two vessels, one of them the great battleship Oregon, have been ordered from the Pacific station and are now on their way around Cape Horn, a voyage of about 14,500 knots. In a month we shall have along our Atlantic coast and near Cuba an array of ships which will exceed in fighting effectiveness the entire navy of two years ago. There will be four first class battleships and one second class, two armored cruisers and four monitors. The foregoing are the fighters and will be pushed to the front where the heavy work is to be done. Next in importance is the ram Katahdin, and then the triple screw Columbia and Minneapolis. There will be eight or nine vessels of the cruiser and gunboat type and perhaps ten torpedo boats. In all these will be 33 fighting ships, ten being torpedo boats. Add the auxiliary craft, fast yachts and tugs, etc., and the squadrons will present in all about 50 craft, from the giant Iowa and Oregon down to the fleet little Vauvauis and Cushing.

## Peculiar Trade Customs.

The Armenians, who divide with the Greeks and Jews the entire mercantile traffic of west Asia, are accustomed to sit down and weep bitterly when they have sold any article of value, declaring that the purchaser has ruined them. The Jews, on similar occasions, rent their garments, which are worn purposely for such sacrifice, with still louder protestations of ruin. In Asia Russia the shopkeepers consider it incumbent upon them to at first refuse to sell their goods to any customer, and the latter is expected to employ himself at least an hour in persuading the merchant to deal with him.

But the most remarkable custom is that which prevails among the merchants of Tibet, a regular band to hand fight being required to take place between the seller and the purchaser on the disposal of any considerable quantity of goods, the former obstinately refusing the price to which he had first agreed, and the latter as resolutely forcing it upon him. It is not considered businesslike to settle matters until a few blows have been exchanged, after which they peaceably shake hands and the bargain is concluded.—Exchange.

## A Shady One.

Goodson!—Why will you carry on as you do? Why aren't you more careful about the preservation of your reputation?

Littlemind!—Don't want to preserve it. If I could only get rid of it altogether, I'd be a mighty sight better off than I am.—Boston Transcript.

More than 8,000 varieties of postcards have been issued in the world within the past 35 years.

## The Time to Invest.

When the first rich discoveries of gold on the Klondike were proclaimed, the topic at once became of absorbing interest. People were overpowered by the magnitude of these riches. Every one will want Klondike mining stock this year. No company offers better chances than the Joseph Ladue Gold Mining & Development company of Yukon. This company owns placer claims yielding \$12 per cubic foot, and quartz claims assaying \$200 in free milling gold to the ton. The exclusive timber right 15 miles on both sides of the Yukon, with a sawmill earning \$150 a day some of the best lots in the city of Dawson. They also own a line of ocean and river steamers running between Seattle and Dawson, via St. Michael. All of our readers who are interested in the Klondike region should read the advertisement in this issue and also write for prospectus.

Let us show you the  
Corning Cut Glass,

Acknowledged the Finest American Make. Also the most desirable pieces of Libby and Mt. Washington.

HIGLEY  
WATERMAKER AND OPTICIAN  
The Recognized Headquarters for Fine Repairing.

SPRING 1898.

Our Easter Opening

Will Occur Tuesday and Wednesday April 5 and 6.

To which you are cordially invited. Our stock is replete with

Pattern Hats and Bonnets.

NORTON & MORGAN

74 Main Street.

Over Loneragan & Bissathion.

Monarch Polish  
RESTORES THE OLD  
PRESERVES THE NEW  
PIANOS  
FURNITURE  
and all  
HARDWOOD FINISH

For Sale by W. V. BURDETT.

Grand Millinery Opening of

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And This:

Double tenement house on the line of the electric road, west, that rents for \$16 per month and can be bought for \$2,000, is a good investment.

And This:

If you want a good nine-room house, with barn and large lot, in first-class location, it will be worth your while to see Alford about it.

And This:

Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

And This:

The new six-tenement house that rents for \$648 per annum is on the market for \$5,000.

And This:

West End Park Lots!

And This (Thoughtfully):

THIS IS A FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY

We have asked you to inquire of your  
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American  
rider is proud  
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Is this the popular wheel of North Adams wheelmen? Thirty-four chose it for their new mount during March.

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92 Main street,

Rear Hoosac Bank Block.

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Blake, F. E.  
Blake, Miss Lillian  
Arnold, Mrs. N. H.  
Arnold, Miss Elizabeth  
Gadsby, Dr. H. H.  
Gadsby, Mrs. H. H.  
Tenney, Mrs. W. L.  
Tinker, E. R., Jr.  
Tebbetts, Rev. J. C.  
Marcoux, Rev. Father  
Simpson, Dr. G. F.  
Dennett, Winfield  
Valentine, J. W.  
Goodrich, J. C.  
Stevens, Thos.  
Burrows, R. F.  
Warner, J. H.  
Packard, R. M.  
Bennett, W. H.  
Cady, Edwin, Jr.  
Gardner, R. L.  
Henry, Mrs. R. L.  
Afhauser, Edw.  
Allen, W. S.  
Fowler, Archie  
Gould, Albert  
Thomas, M. C.  
Hoag, E. M.  
Masten, T. H.  
Farrar, R. N.  
Byrnes, W. J.  
Bisio, J. G.  
Hebert, A.  
Estes, Lawrence  
Johnson, C. S.  
Brewer, E.  
Haskins, Clifford  
Drake, G. M.  
Sheldon, C. R.

Fillian, A. J.  
Brainard, Chas.  
Adams, Thomas  
Lally, M.  
Garland, W. S.  
George, J. A.  
Chase, R. L.  
Fitch, B. B.  
Mickle, Claude  
Hamd, George  
Orr, Harry  
Rego, James  
Davison, L. F. C.  
Lovejoy, B. E.  
Locke, Augustus  
Crawford, Fred  
McNical, James  
Cotts, Marcial  
Dowlin, B. M.  
Barne, C. C.  
Douglass, T. H.  
Pratt, W. L.  
Taylor, G. M.  
Handy, Sadie  
William, Sadie  
Herriok, M.  
Mills, G. W.  
Krum, J. H., Jr.  
Kane, J. H.  
Pierce, K. H.  
Dermont, G. F.  
Dermont, Mrs. G. F.  
Bartlett, Homer  
Foye, John  
Terriah, M. L.  
Ashton, E.  
Lacroese, P.  
Costello, Robert  
Dagnies, T.  
Dempey, T. J.  
Upton, J.

Ryan, P.  
Terriah, G. T.  
Walton Edward  
Ganthier, A.  
Brown, Wm.  
Dobson, Wm.  
Nichols, A. G.  
Nichols, Mrs. A. G.  
Brahier, Belle  
Canedy, Mary  
Rising, Ethel  
Robinson, Annie D.  
Hulbert, Gertrude  
McDuffie Alice C.  
Boughton, J. H.  
Collins, H.  
Whiteley, J. W.  
Sanders, James  
Bunting, David  
Kennedy, John  
Cleghorn, Harry  
Witherell, Willie  
Buskirk, John  
Bartlett, Merrill  
Smith, F.  
Lewis, F. G.  
Cogswell, A. G.  
Duggan, Wm.  
Davis, G. H.  
Hall, Homer  
Howells, Beatrice  
Barber, F. J.  
Hargreaves, Fred.  
Campbell, G. W.  
Chapman, John  
Chaplin, Lewis  
Stackpole, Mrs. A.  
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There is a small house on the line of the electric road, south, with about a half acre of land, that can be bought for \$1,500, and the price seems to be right.

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Those extra large lots on the line of the electric road, west, are particularly desirable, and the price is lower now than it will be later.

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West End Park Lots!

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A. S. ALFORD,  
Real Estate and Insurance.  
90 Main Street













# HEARD OUTDOOR SPORT



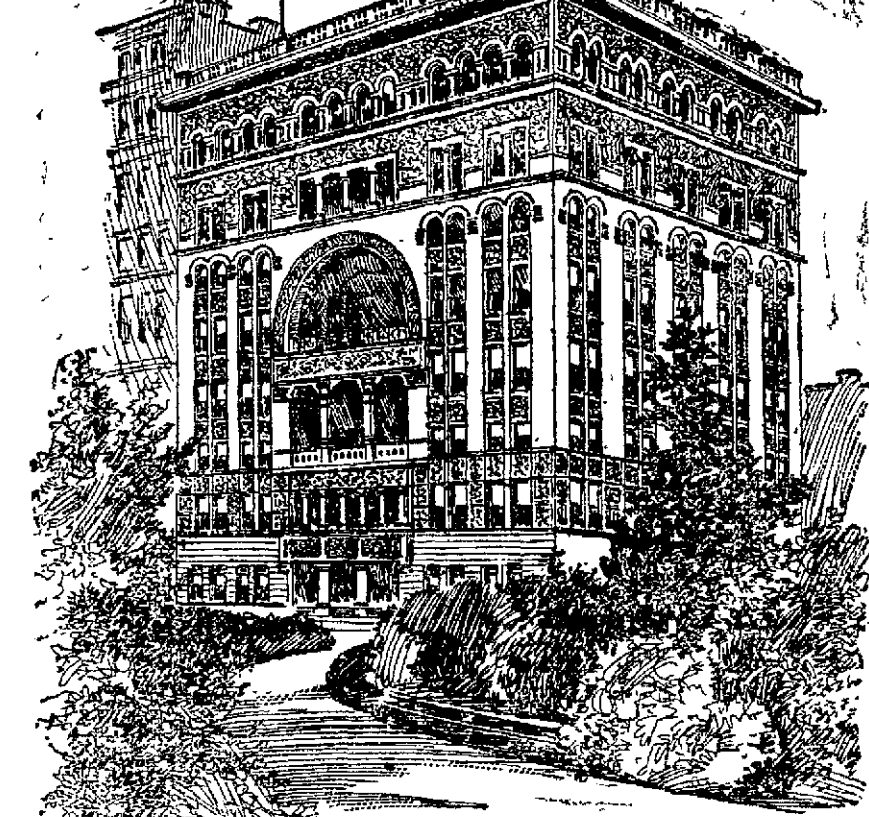
## GOTHAM ATHLETES.

The New York Athletic Club is the Pioneer Organization of America and the Leading One of the World.

[Copyright, 1898.]  
New York, March 30.—No club such as the New York Athletic Club exists either in this country or abroad, the purpose of the club being confined to the advancement of athletics. The pioneer club of America is not only the leading club in the world, whether from an athletic point of view or from a club standpoint, while its history is that of athletics in this country, and some of its doings are world's history. Thirty years ago last September the New York Athletic Club was duly organized in the city of its name, the prenatal period of incubation being performed in the bachelor apartments of W. B. Curtis and John C. Babcock, who then resided "up town," at the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, now a busy part of the city. At those quarters the strong men of the city held weekly gatherings to test their ability on the machines Curtis had for lifting, and it was at these meetings that the idea of copying the lately formed athletic club of London was broached. A call was issued for a meeting to be held at the Knickerbocker cottage, a favorite resort for English sports, at Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. This cottage was one of the old roadhouses in the much younger days of the city and is still standing, though disfigured by a change of name to that of its French proprietor.

The meeting of athletes was held on Aug. 27, 1868, temporary officers elected and committees appointed, and on Sept. 8 following the regular organization took place, the first officers being: J. Edwards Russell, president; John C. Babcock, vice president; Henry A. Helms, secretary; Henry E. Buermeyer, treasurer. It was decided to hold an athletic meeting in November, and the building then standing at Third avenue and Sixty-third street, where the American institute building was erected later, was the scene of the first athletic meeting held in America. Athletes were few in those days, and the idea of a man wasting time practicing for running was a subject for ridicule, so that athletics merely existed for several years, and the first real start was made when the club, having put up a good boathouse on the Harlem between the bridges, leased the piece of property behind it on which to lay out a track. It was a very crude affair compared with present day tracks and appointments, but it was handy to the boathouse, and half in fun and half in earnest some of the members took hold of the track sports.

On the Harlem grounds were held the first of the many series of games which constituted the championship events for the United States and Canada, and these first games were held on Oct. 12, 1876. The club grew rapidly after that, and as the track was small and objectionable on account of the grade in the 100 yards a move was made to the flats on the northern side of the river and the grounds named after the nearest railroad station, Mott Haven.



NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUBHOUSE.

Here a quarter mile cinder track was laid out, and athletics became decidedly popular owing to the increasing membership of the club. It is now 23 years since the Mott Haven grounds were opened, and to the present day athletics it may be interesting to note what were the best record performances of that day. From the Rowing and Athletic Annual for the year 1875 it is learned that M. E. Barry held the 100 yards record at 14.2 seconds and the quarter mile at 84.2 seconds. George J. Brown was half mile champion, with a record of 2m. 7 1/2 s., and the best mile was that of the Canadian W. L. Allen, 4m. 52s. D. M. Stern held the walking records of one mile in 7 minutes, two miles in 16m. 12s. and three miles in 24m. 45s. The high jump record was 5 feet 6 inches, made by A. C. Rousseau, a Canadian. It was at the Mott Haven grounds that the first open handicap was held for amateurs, but not, as has been frequently stated, by the New York Athletic Club.

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JOHN C. GULICK.  
[Secretary New York Athletic Club.]

letic club. The club would have nothing to do with handicaps, the officers alleging that some would get too much start and ignoring the fact that in the scratch races some one was always a winner. The then secretary, A. H. Curtis, was not of that opinion and readily joined two outsiders in the attempt to give an open handicap, the outsiders being E. M. Brandt and the

BARTOW S. WEEKS.  
[Captain New York Athletic Club.]

## IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

The National Cycle Track association will enter Tom Cooper and Nat Butler in the championship races to be run during the season. The arrangement of Chairman Mott whereby a national championship trial will be run at each national circuit meeting has awakened interest in short distance racing, and as the National Track association team

will have four or five of the leading short distance riders it has been decided to start them in the preliminaries and keep them on the circuit until the close.

The wheelmen of California will be the first to have an elevated cycle path. Work is now under way on such a path between Pasadena and Los Angeles, a distance of nine miles. It will be at an elevation of from 18 to 50 feet, with a width of 12 feet, the surface to be of wood. A toll of 5 cents is to be charged each way to all who use it. It will be lighted by electricity and divided in the center. A cyclist's pavilion is to be built half way along the path.

At last it is known what two horses Ed Geers will handle this year outside of the regular string from the Village farm stable. They are Tommy Britton and a 2-year-old colt owned by C. D. Craig of Paris, Tex., which is entered in \$70,000 worth of stakes. The impression is that Geers has a world beater in the Texas colt.

An effort is being made to arrange a series of intercity wagon races between the state of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Bridgeport, Conn., and Medford, Mass., owners to drive. Those who remember the intercity race of two or three years ago between New York, Philadelphia

undersigned, and on July 29, 1876, the meeting was held. It was a grand success, the club having lent all assistance in its power, and with 80 starters in the 100 yards and equally good fields in the other races there was no lack of sport.

Up to this period of its existence the New York Athletic Club had no town house, the winter arrangement being made with John Wood to permit members to practice in his gymnasium and, later, on a floor in Koster & Bial's Twenty-third street building. Something like a blight now struck the club, which fell behind so much that it was a question whether it could survive. Just prior to the election of March, 1882, the membership had run down to 122, and there was not money enough to even pay the track rent. One member advanced the cash for that, and another guaranteed a note for other necessary expenses. A. H. Curtis was asked to run for the presidency, but delayed his answer and meanwhile came to the conclusion that William R. Travers was the man, but as he was only up for membership he could not be nominated. However, Mr. Curtis persuaded the late D. Henry Knowlton to stand till Mr. Travers might be named. Knowlton was elected by a large majority, and Mr. Travers was admitted to the club. Mr. Herman Oelrichs was next called upon by Mr. Curtis to get Mr. Travers' consent to be president. It took him a whole evening to get the desired consent, but he got it, and at the next club meeting Mr. Knowlton's resignation was accepted and Mr. Travers elected president. Mr. A. H. Curtis had been made vice president.

Then came the boom. Mr. Oelrichs alone put on nearly 100 members, among them being A. V. de Goucour of the Stock Exchange, and it was through him that so many of the street men joined the club. The rush for membership was similar to the recent one of the Democratic club of New York. Then came the demand for a clubhouse suitable to a membership of 1,500, and the clubhouse at Sixth avenue and Fifty-fifth street was the result. Mr. Oelrichs was chairman of the house committee and gave at the opening on Feb. 5, 1885, a banquet which cost him \$5,000. Men of today little know that the thought of making Mr. Travers president was the turn of the tide in the New York Athletic club, and to A. H. Curtis belongs the credit of turning the tide.

With plenty of money flowing into the treasury the members wanted a better athletic ground than the sandy Mott Haven track, and in 1888 the property now known as Travers Island was purchased and fitted up for athletic and rowing purposes, in addition to being a country house for many members in the summer. Here are the best equipped athletic track to be found anywhere and the best athletes in the country, for every man is anxious to get on the N. Y. A. C. team if he can show ability good enough to be accepted as an athletic member and take part in the good times at the island during the summer.

The greatest thing that the club has done was the winning of the match against the London Athletic club in 1885. This resolved itself into an international match, each club agreeing to recruit of elections to membership after the challenge was accepted. The pick of England, with but one exception, ran at New York that fall, and against them the N. Y. A. C. had the best this country could supply. The result was a complete series of wins in every event on the programme. The credit of this achievement is due to B. C. Williams, who originated the idea and as chairman of the athletic committee carried it out to a successful issue.

The ever increasing membership of the



THOMAS S. WATSON.  
[Vice president New York Athletic Club.]

club had already caused the manager to look out for another clubhouse, and as this would have to be built the first step was a location. This was secured at the corner of Sixth avenue and facing Central park, one of the choice sites in the city. The clubhouse, just completed is perfect in its appointments, both as a clubhouse and as fitted for athletes. The view of the building taken from Central park shows better than description can what a really handsome edifice has been planned, the material used being tenebric brick and terra cotta, a happy and pleasing combination unsurpassed by any building in the city.

JAMES WATSON.

**Schoolteachers and the Cycle.**  
Ought a schoolmistress to go to her school on a bicycle? This is the question the Paris municipal council has had to decide, and its decision is in the negative.

## SPORT IN THE NAVY.

Popular Amusements of Officers and Men on Board Uncle Sam's Ships of War.

Washington, March 28.—What amusements do the officers and sailors of the United States navy have when in port, at sea or on squadron, as with the present one at Key West?

The first have their receptions, official and otherwise; the delights of the theater and the ballroom and social courtesies when ashore, but on board ship ordinarily they do not have as much "fun" as the men under their command. Dignity and discipline must be preserved at all hazards, and if the lively ensign wishes to sing or the still youthful feeling lieutenant commander has a tantalizing desire to wait the expression of the craving must only be in the seclusion of his room or in the still hours of the night watch on deck and then but rarely.

But with the subordinate it is quite different. The regular routine of Jack Tar's life keeps him pretty continually employed. There are the meal-times, the morning and evening "quarters" for inspection, the care of his hammock and bedclothes, the needful mending of his clothing, the ordinary drills, gun practice, broadsword exercise, in which he goes through the fierce details of repelling imaginary "boarders," and even "stick exercise," which is a sort of fencing with long, slender sticks like blackboard pointers. Then there are boat practice and maneuvering, in which is considerable rowing, and a boat's crew must always be alongside when the vessel is in or near port to take officers and men to and from the shore. The captain's gig, which has a separate crew of two or more relays, must be in constant readiness for the call of "the monarch of the quarter deck."

Still there are hours of leisure when at anchor, and if the sailor has been "good" he is allowed certain brief stays (leave of absence) ashore one or two days in the week. To him the confinement of the ship has become tedious, and the freedom of an afternoon on land is a delight in itself. He can then enjoy himself as he pleases, but the frequent bravis in which he formerly became engaged while making the rounds of the dance halls and drinking saloons are rapidly becoming things of the past. The modern warship makes him less of a laborer, for there is no more reefing sails, "climbing up" and hauling at ropes. Machinery performs many of



JAMES WHITNEY.  
[President New York Athletic Club.]

his former duties, and the personnel of the men in the navy has thus been advanced. They are a more self-respecting class, the more so their position, of their financial welfare and their future than did the careless, rollicking "dog of a seaman" of 50 or even 20 years ago.

But they have many leisure hours while on cruise, and there is a natural demand for some means of "killing time." In exceptional cases the sailor of ambitious desires finds books that beguile that give him self-instruction, and every opportunity is offered him when he thus evinces a disposition for mental culture or increased education. The captain usually has a considerable number of books, the vessel contains its "ship's library," the chaplain controls a necessary collection of religious works, the wardroom officers have many volumes between them, and several "core novels" are likely to be found "between decks."

But if he cares nothing for reading or educational processes he devotes his spare moments to the favorite games of checkers and dominoes. There are invariably a great many sets on board and occasionally one or two of these men. Card playing is not an especial indulgence. The painted or colored bits of stuff paper soon wear out, and there is perhaps a tradition that the pastime is frowned upon by the government, thinking it may develop a gambling instinct.

Many of the sailors have their banjos, guitars, whistles and mandolins with them. There is always musical talent on board a ship among hundreds of men, and frequently there are fine

voices. At least one of our prominent actors and two of our favorite tenors have come from the ranks of the "ordinary seamen." At times they give concerts and entertainments that will compare favorably with any minstrel hall presentation. The writer has heard some, at which the officers, their wives and friends were present, that were superior to certain vaudeville burlesques. The exhibitions are usually given on the gun deck, which will be tastefully adorned with flags, bunting, crossed swords, stars and other designs of wreaths and cutlasses, framed engravings and brio-a-brac, so that the stern, warlike interior of the ship is completely hidden from view. There are good clog, jig and even fancy dancers among the warriors of Uncle Sam's blue, and some of the graduates of this practical school are now on the boards of music halls and variety theaters.

Occasionally the men become playful and indulge in leapfrog, mumblepeg and jumping matches, while boxing, wrestling and other feats of skill, strength and agility are common. Pitching quoits is a rare indulgence. They even have their baseball clubs. When the ship is at anchor, there are swimming and rowing matches, and many sailors have become skilled oarsmen, some of them developing into champion rowers. There is every chance for the attainment of muscular power and physical skill, advantages that are generally fully appreciated, but to the



A. H. CURTIS.

[Whose happy thought made the New York Athletic club what it is.]

landsman the sports of a sailor would seem tame, stale and conventional, for the sybarite could not realize the complete fulfillment of worldly pleasures where wine and women were wanting.

## Polite Peter Jackson.

Peter Jackson, when he was under Parson Davies' management, was always noted for his politeness and patience when surrounded by crowds of gaping admirers. Among colored people Jackson was an idol and received invitations to all sorts of entertainments, especially cake walks. Davies, who appreciates humor, used to accompany Jackson everywhere, and one night he went with the big fighter to a colored ball at Washington. Peter was escorted to a platform, where he had to shake hands with a long line of enthusiastic admirers, who also patted questions in a nerve racking hubbub. It was very hot in the hall, and as the perspiration poured down the pugilist's cheeks he suddenly turned to Davies and whispered:

"Say, Parson, for heaven's sake get me out of here, but don't offend 'em!" "Ladies and gentlemen," said Davies promptly, in his usually easy tone, "Peter Jackson tells me that he is delighted with your attention and would like to remain longer, but he has forgotten something—he has left his razor at home!"

"Take mine!" was the cry all over the hall, as a dozen razors were quickly thrust into Jackson's right maw. Peter glared at Davies for a moment, then thanked the owners of the blades, refused them because they were not big enough for his hand and stalked out of the hall in offended dignity. He did not speak to the Parson for two days.

## Novelties In Trotting.

The alteration in the rules of trotting made at the recent congress held in New York canceled the making of records at fractional distances. Technically such performances were "bars" and not records, but the necessity for the rule in its original form having ceased to exist it was really a hindrance to any expansion of the sport in the direction of a change from the perpetual mile races. Mr. F. W. Ware of New

York, one of the best known horsemen in the east, has under consideration the holding of a trotting meeting which will be a copy of a running meeting as far as that can be accomplished. Mr. Ware is correct in the claim that much of the lack of popularity of trotting arises from the system of prolonged heats and the uncertainty as to when a race will be finished. The new departure in the rules has given the opportunity for making changes and diversifying the programme, and it is Mr. Ware's idea to secure the use of a suitable track near New York and give a programme made of novelty races.

A meeting of three or four days will be arranged, each day's programme being made up of five dash races and a heat race, best two in three. This will make a good afternoon's sport and one that can be easily controlled as to time occupied. The change will not be merely the giving of dashes, but it is contemplated to have three decided at various distances. The fast nonstayers will have a three-quarters of a mile race, while to satisfy the men who have stayers there will be races as long as two miles and a half, the idea being to break away from the monotony of the present system, which New Yorkers seem to have no fancy for.

Still more novel will be the introduction of handicaps on the principle in vogue abroad. A handicap in England or France is arranged by giving stakers according to the merit of the horse en-

tered, all horses being sent off from a standing start by pistol. The style of going abroad is whatever suits the owner, and in England it is usually under saddle, particularly as there is no course there such as is used here, so that sharp corners have to be negotiated, which are not suited to sulky racing. Such races are exactly like what is to be seen at an athletic or bicycling meeting, and are sure to prove worth seeing, as there will be racing from the start to catch the horses in front. The method of handicapping will be based upon record and ability as shown in beaten races, the object being to make good sport.

Selling races are to be tried, and these are possible when handicaps are tried, for then an owner has only to claim such allowance according to the selling conditions as he thinks advisable, running the chance of his horse being bid up in the event of his winning. The idea is capable of development in many ways if the public sees fit to support the initial venture in such a manner as will warrant a repetition of the proposed meetings.

Other athletic meets among representatives of western colleges distinct from the universities are being arranged. The exposition authorities have promised to aid such intercollegiate contests by giving them full use of the regular admissions fee will be exacted but the owner of the grand stand concession may be permitted to erect grand stands there and charge a nominal amount for seats.

The advantages of a meet of intercollegiate athletes at Omaha during the exposition are set forth in a circular letter sent to the various universities which reads as follows:

"It would educate public sentiment in favor of clean sport as opposed to professionalisms."

"It would increase public interest and support of athletics throughout the west."

"It would form a suitable beginning for the organization of a permanent athletic league for the promotion of athletic interests across the Mississippi."

"It would provide a suitable incentive for the first gathering together of western college athletes."

"It would provide financial support for such a meet as would be possible at no other time or place."

**A Cardinal Wheelman.**  
Cardinal Perraud is an ardent admirer of the bicycle. He has addressed a circular to the clergy, saying that as the use of the wheel in certain circumstances offers great advantages he will consider favorably applications made in writing for permission to use the bicycle by the church officials.

## GAMES AT OMAHA.

Baseball and Other Sporting Events as Attractive Features of the Transmississippi Exposition.

There are to be spring games held on the grounds of the Transmississippi and International exposition at Omaha, but of more interest would be the baseball and football contests among various collegiate teams. The former are highly desirable, but it is doubtful if intercollegiate baseball can successfully compete against professional baseball. Games of this kind played at the World's fair in Chicago, although they created some excited interest, were not a brilliant success.

The football games to be played on the exposition grounds during the autumn months will be the greatest attraction, and they give every promise of success. Omaha has been handicapped ever since the modern game of football secured a hold in the west by lack of proper grounds. If the exposition athletic field is arranged by a competent overseer and convenient and commodious grand stands are built, as promised, "a long felt want" will be supplied.

Eischoff, the manager of the University of Nebraska football eleven, is particularly desirous of holding some of the "big" games on the exposition athletic grounds, and he has enthusiastic friends who will aid in the project. Some of the regular games of the Western Intercollegiate Football association, consisting of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri clubs, will be played on the exposition grounds, and it is probable that contests will be arranged between the University of Nebraska team on the one hand and the teams of the universities of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Chicago and possibly some from states still farther eastward as contestants against the Nebraskans. The Omahans state that such an idea of sport would be very acceptable to them.

Near the close of the exposition, at the finish of the baseball season, the running races and the bicycle races that are scheduled for the summer months the people of Omaha will naturally turn toward some form of sport to interest them. If the games that are now under consideration shall be finally arranged this want will be abundantly satisfied and the best football games ever played in the west will take place on the exposition grounds.

The plans at present under consideration contemplate having at Omaha more collegiate athletes than have ever before entered that city's portals. There appears to be no obstacle in the way of holding an intercollegiate "meet" in all branches of amateur sport that shall be far superior to any previous gathering. Sufficient assurance of support has been given those who have the matter in charge to warrant the belief that the meet will be a pronounced success. Baseball and football games, as well as meetings of field and track athletes, to be participated in by teams from the leading western colleges and universities are contemplated. The call for the meeting of track and field athletes on the exposition grounds in the spring was sent out some time ago by all western institutions above the academic grade.

In response to the suggestion that the regular spring meet of track and field athletes of the state universities of Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri be held on the exposition grounds this spring the athletic managers of the universities have signified their acquiescence in joining the quadrangular meet.

Other athletic meets among representatives of western colleges distinct from the universities are being arranged. The exposition authorities have promised to aid such intercollegiate contests by giving them full use of the regular admissions fee will be exacted but the owner of the grand stand concession may be permitted to erect grand stands there and charge a nominal amount for seats.

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